

HOV

You shall find 'em either *hotbrain'd* youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
HOTCOCKLES. *n. f.* [*hautes coquilles*, French.] A play in which
one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.
The chytindra is certainly not our *hotcockles*; for that was
by pinching, not by striking. *Arbutnot*, and *Pope's Mar. Scribl.*
As at *hotcockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye. *Gay's Post.*
HOTHEADED. *adj.* [*hot and head*.] Vehement; violent;
passionate.
One would not make the same person zealous for a stand-
ing army and publick liberty; nor a *hotheaded*, crackbrained
coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation. *Arbutnot.*
HOTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*hot and house*.]
1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.
Now she professes a *hotthouse*, which, I think, is a very ill
house too. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*
2. A brothel.
Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,
Tells you it is a *hotthouse*; so it may,
And still be a whorehouse: th' are synonyma. *Ben. Johnson.*
HOTLY. *adv.* [*from hot*.]
1. With heat; not coldly.
2. Violently; vehemently.
The flag was in the end so *hotly* pursued, that he was driven
to make courage of despair. *Sidney.*
I do contest
As *hotly* and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
The enemy, now at hand, began *hotly* to skirmish in divers
places with the Christians. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
Though this controversy be revived, and *hotly* agitated, I
doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute. *Boyle.*
3. Luftfully.
Voracious birds, that *hotly* bill and breed,
And largely drink, because on salt they feed. *Dryden.*
HOTMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hot and mouth*.] Headstrong; ungo-
vernable.
I fear my people's faith,
That *hotmouth'd* beast that bears against the curb,
Hard to be broken. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
HOTNESS. *n. f.* [*from hot*.] Heat; violence; fury.
HOTCHPOTCH. *n. f.* [*haché en poche*, French; or *hachée en pot*,
French, as *Camden* has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the
former corruption is now generally used.] A mingled hash;
a mixture.
Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotchpot* of our tongue,
and, in effect, brings the same rather to a Babelish confusion
than any one entire language. *Camden's Remains.*
A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to
the eye, and a mixture of *hotchpotch* of many tastes is unplea-
sant to the taste. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcasses would remain;
But a math'd heap, a *hotchpotch* of the slain. *Dryd. Juvenal.*
HOTSPUR. *n. f.* [*hot and spur*.]
1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate and heady.
My nephew's trespass may be well forgot;
It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,
A harebrain'd *hotspur*, govern'd by a spleen. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical
fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators. *Burton.*
2. A kind of pea of speedy growth.
Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur*
is the speediest of any in growth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
HOTSPURRED. *adj.* [*from hotspur*.] Vehement; rash;
heady.
To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate
countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil,
this proceedeth from a senseless judgment. *Peacbam.*
HOVE. The preterite of *have*.
HOVEL. *n. f.* [*Diminutive of hope, house, Saxon*.]
1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.
So likewise a *hovel* will serve for a roomee,
To sticke on the pease, when harvest shall come. *Tusser.*
If you make a large *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of
ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed saltpetre.
Bacon's Natural History.
Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd,
Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd. *Dryden.*
2. A mean habitation; a cottage.
The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine
with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and do all
the dairy-work in such forry *hovels* and sheds as they build to
inhabit in during the Summer. *Roy on the Creation.*
TO HOVEL. *v. a.* [*from hovel*.] To shelter in an hovel.
And wasn't thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shakspere's King Lear.*

HOU

HOVEN. *part. pass.* [*from heave*.] Raised; swelled; tumefied.
Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;
If cheese be to *hoven*, make Cisse to teek creeks. *Tusser.*
TO HOVER. *v. n.* [*hoveis*, to hang over, Welsh.]
1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or
other.
Some fiery devil *hovens* in the sky,
And pours down mischief. *Shak. King John.*
Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!
If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,
Hover about me with your airy wings,
And hear your mother's lamentation. *Shak. Richard III.*
A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden's En.*
Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and
fetting upon it. *Addison's Spectator.*
Till as the earthly part decays and falls,
The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;
Hovers a-while upon the sad remains,
Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,
Impatient to regain her native skies.
Some less refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light,
Hover, and catch the shooting stars by night. *Pope.*
2. To stand in suspense or expectation.
The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that the
daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hovereth* in ex-
pectation of new worlds. *Spenser on Ireland.*
3. To wander about one place.
We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army,
hovering on the borders of our confederates.
The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully possesses
itself of it; in the other, it only *lovers* about it. *Lake.*
HOUGH. *n. f.* [*hog*, Saxon.]
1. The lower part of the thigh.
Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and dung of
men unto the camel's *hough*. *2 Esd. xiii. 36.*
2. [*Huiz*, French.] An adz; an hoe. See *Hoe*.
Did they really believe that a man, by *hovings* and an ax,
could cut a god out of a tree? *Stillingfleet.*
TO HOUGH. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.
Thou shalt *hough* their horses. *Jos. ii. 6.*
2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.
3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See *TO HAWK*.
Neither could we *hough* or spit from us; much less could
we sneeze or cough. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. i.*
HOULET. *n. f.* The vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and
northern counties still retain it.
HOULTR. *n. f.* [*holt*, Saxon.] A small wood. Obsolete.
Or as the wind, in *hoults* and shady groves,
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves. *Fairfax.*
HOUND. *n. f.* [*hund*, Saxon; *hund*, Scottish.] A dog used
in the chase.
Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Are cleped all by the name of dogs. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
Jason threw, but fail'd to wound
The boar, and slew an undeserving *hound*,
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground. *Dryd.*
The kind spaniel and the faithful *hound*,
Liketh that fox in shape and species found,
Pursues the noted path and covets home. *Prior.*
TO HOUND. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To set on the chase.
God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not ope-
ratively nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound
out of the slip, is said to *hound* him at the hare. *Bramhall.*
2. To hunt; to pursue.
If the wolves had been *hounded* by tygers, they should have
worried them. *L'Estrange.*
HO'UNDFISH. *n. f.* A kind of fish.
HO'UNDS'NGUE. *n. f.* [*Cynoglossum*, Latin.] A plant.
The cup of the flower consists of one leaf, deeply cut into
five parts: the flower consists of one leaf, which arises from the
bottom of the flower, changes into a fruit composed of four
rough, each for the most part burry cells, and containing a
flat seed affixed to a pyramidal and quadrilateral placenta. The
proper season to take the roots up is soon after the leaves
decay. *Miller.*
HO'UNTREE. *n. f.* A kind of tree.
HOUP. *n. f.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet.
HO'UR. *n. f.* [*heures*, French; *hora*, Latin.]
1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty
minutes.
See the minutes how they run:
How many makes the *hour* full compleat,
How many *hours* bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may live. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
2. A particular time.
Vexation

HOU

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That funder'd friends greet in the hour of death. *Shaksp.*
When we can intreat an *hour* to serve,
We'll spend it in some words upon that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
The conscious wretch must all his arts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last *hour* of unrepenting death. *Dryden's En.*
3. The time as marked by the clock.
The *hour* runs through the roughest day. *Shakspere.*
Our neighbour let her floor to a genteel man, who kept
good *hours*. *Tatler, N^o. 88.*
They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own
countrymen at midnight. *Addison's Guardian.*
HO'URLASS. *n. f.* [*hour and glass*.]
1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow
hole, marks the time.
Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hour-*
glass than by the day's clearness. *Sidney.*
If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a
clock or *hourglass* than with it; for the mind doth value every
moment. *Bacon.*
O, recollect your thoughts!
Shake not his *hourglass*, when his hasty hand
Is ebbing to the last. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
2. Space of time. A manner of speaking rather affected than
elegant.
We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have won one
town, and overthrown great forces in the field. *Bacon.*
HO'URLY. *adj.* [*from hour*.] Happening or done every hour;
frequent; often repeated.
Alcyone
Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Observes the waning moon with *hourly* view,
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. *Dryden.*
We must live in *hourly* expectation of having those troops
recalled, which they now leave with us. *Swift.*
HO'URLY. *adv.* [*from hour*.] Every hour; frequently.
She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,
And *hourly* call her mistress. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*
Our estate may not endure
Hazard so near us, as doth *hourly* grow
Out of his lunacies. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*
They with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou faw'st; *hourly* conceiv'd,
And *hourly* born, with sorrow infinite
To me! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renew'd,
'Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryden.*
HOURLY. *n. f.* [*hour and plate*.] The dial; the plate on
which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.
If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters
of the *hourplate*, and thereby at a distance see what o'clock
it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acuteness.
Locke.
HOUSE. *n. f.* [*pur*, Saxon; *huis*, Dutch; *huise*, Scottish.]
1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.
Sparrows must not build in his *house* eaves. *Shakspere.*
Houses are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let use
be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be
had. *Bacon, Essay 46.*
In a *house* the doors are moveable, and the rooms square;
yet the *house* is neither moveable nor square. *Watts.*
2. Any place of abode.
The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome stench,
Are from their hives and *houses* driven away. *Shakspere.*
3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common;
monastery; college.
Theodosius arrived at a religious *house* in the city, where
now Constantia resided. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. The manner of living; the table.
He kept a miserable *house*, but the blame was laid wholly
upon madam. *Swift.*
5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered.
Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with, therefore
have need of means of communication, which some make to
be the celestial *houses*: those who are for the celestial *houses*
worship the planets, as the habitations of intellectual sub-
stances that animate them. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race.
The red robe and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our striving *houses*. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
An ignominious ransom and free pardon
Are of two *houses*; lawful mercy sure
Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shak. Meas. for Measure.*
By delaying my last fine, upon your grace's accession to the
patrimonies of your *house*, I may seem to have made a for-
feiture. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*
A poet is not born in every race;
Two of a *house* few ages can afford,
One to perform, another to record. *Dryden's Fables.*

HOU

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively
considered.
Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give
convincing satisfaction to the major part of both *houses*, espe-
cially that of the lords. *King Charles.*
TO HOUSE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To harbour; to admit to residence.
Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots, and make them-
selves masters of the gates. *Sidney.*
Upon the North-sea a valley *house*th a gentleman, who hath
worn out his former name. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Slander lives upon succession,
For ever *housed* where it gets possession. *Shakspere.*
Mere cottagers are but *housed* beggars. *Bacon.*
Oh, can your counsel his despair defer,
Who now is *housed* in his sepulchre? *Sandys.*
We find them *housing* themselves under ground in dens. *South's Sermons.*
In expectation of such times as these,
A chapel *hous'd* 'em, truly call'd of ease. *Dryden.*
2. To shelter; to keep under a roof.
As we *house* hot country plants to save them, so we may
house our own to forward them. *Bacon's Natural History.*
House your choicest carnations, or rather set them under a
pent-house, to preserve them in extremity of weather. *Evelyn.*
Wit in northern climates will not blow,
Except, like orange-trees, 'tis *hous'd* from snow. *Dryden.*
TO HOUSE. *v. n.*
1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside.
Ne suffer it to *house* there half a day. *Hubbard's Tale.*
Graze where you will, you shall not *house* with me. *Shak.*
Summers three times eight, save one,
She had told; alas, too soon,
After so short time of breath,
To *house* with darkness and with death. *Milton.*
2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.
In fear of this, observe the starry signs
Where Saturn *houses*, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden.*
I *housing* in the lion's hateful sign,
Bought senates and deserting troops are mine. *Dryden.*
HOUSEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*house and break*.] Burglar; one who
makes his way into houses to steal.
All *housebreakers* and sharpers had thief written in their
foreheads. *L'Estrange.*
HOUSEBREAKING. *n. f.* [*house and break*.] Burglary.
When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *house-*
breaking, he will send the whole paper to the govern-
ment. *Swift.*
HOUSEDOG. *n. f.* [*house and dog*.] A mastiff kept to guard
the house.
A very good *housedog*, but a dangerous cur to strangers,
had a bell about his neck. *L'Estrange.*
You see the goodness of the master even in the old *house-*
dog. *Addison's Spectator.*
HOUSEHOLD. *n. f.* [*house and hold*.]
1. A family living together.
Two *households*, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakspere.*
A little kingdom is a great *household*, and a great *household* a
little kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Of God observ'd
The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous ark, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and *household* from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milt. Parad. Lost, b. xi.*
He has always taken to himself, amongst the sons of men,
a peculiar *household* of his love, which at all times he has che-
rished as a father, and governed as a master: this is the pro-
per *household* of faith; in the first ages of the world, 'twas
sometimes literally no more than a single *household*, or some few
families. *Spratt's Sermons.*
Great crimes must be with greater crimes repaid,
And second funerals on the former laid;
Let the whole *household* in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curse o'ertake us all. *Dryden's Fables.*
Learning's little *household* did embark,
With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark. *Swift.*
In his own church he keeps a seat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His *household* twice a day to prayers. *Swift.*
2. Family life; domestick management.
An inventory, thus importing
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of *household*. *Shaksp. H. VIII.*
3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick;
belonging to the family.
Cornelius called two of his *household* servants. *Act x. 7.*